[0253] For this reason, unless adjustments are made, a storage battery having a higher degree of degradation reaches a full charge ahead of a storage battery having a lower degree of degradation. Also, the storage battery having the higher degree of degradation is charged with the charge voltage thereof higher than that of the storage battery having the lower degree of degradation. The storage battery having the higher degree of degradation further degrades due to this charge voltage.

[0254] On the other hand, the charge of the storage battery having the lower degree of degradation is ended with the charge voltage thereof being low. Accordingly, the storage battery having the lower degree of degradation is less likely to degrade. For this reason, unless adjustments are made, the difference in the degree of degradation between the storage battery having the higher degree of degradation and the storage battery having the lower degree of degradation tends to expand. The same holds for a discharge. Unless adjustments are made, the difference in the degree of degradation between the storage battery having the higher degree of degradation and the storage battery having the lower degree of degradation tends to expand.

[0255] In the present embodiment, the storage battery having the higher degree of degradation is controlled so that the charge voltage thereof is reduced. Also, the storage battery having the higher degree of degradation is controlled so that the discharge voltage thereof is increased. Also, an increase in the number of charge/discharge cycles is suppressed with respect to the storage battery having the higher degree of degradation. Thus, the degradation of the storage battery having the higher degree of degradation is suppressed.

[0256] FIG. **23** is a diagram showing the relationships among the charge state, temperature, and degradation coefficient of the storage battery shown in FIG. **10**. The charge state shown in FIG. **23** is called state of charge (SOC) and shows the ratio of the remaining capacity to the full charge capacity. The temperature shown in FIG. **23** corresponds to the temperature of the storage battery. The degradation coefficient in FIG. **23** corresponds to the speed of degradation. Specifically, when the storage battery has a greater degradation coefficient, the storage battery degrades more easily and faster.

[0257] As shown in FIG. **23**, when the charge state of the storage battery is higher, the storage battery degrades more easily. Also, when the temperature of the storage battery is higher, the storage battery degrades more easily. For example, the power storage device **200** of the present embodiment reduces the charge state using the adjusters **261**, **262**, and **263** before the temperature of the storage battery becomes a predetermined temperature or more and thus can suppress degradation.

[0258] As described above the power storage device **200** of the present embodiment can appropriately control the charge/discharge of the storage battery modules **211**, **212**, and **213** by using the adjusters **261**, **262**, and **263**. Thus, the power storage device **200** can extend the life of the entire storage battery modules **211**, **212**, and **213**.

[0259] The amounts of the currents flowing through the adjusters **261**, **262**, and **263** correspond to the degrees of degradation. Accordingly, the power storage device **200** may issue a notification to urge the exchange among the storage battery modules **211**, **212**, and **213** in accordance with the amounts of the currents flowing through the adjusters **261**, **262**, and **263**. The notification may be transmitted, or may be outputted to the screen or the like of the power storage device **200**.

[0260] For example, it is conceivable that if the difference between the amount of the current flowing through the adjuster **261** and the amount of the current flowing through the adjuster **262** is equal to or greater than a predetermined value, there is a great difference between the degrees of degradation of the storage battery module **211** and storage battery module **212**. In this case, the power storage device **200** may issue a notification to urge the exchange between the storage battery module **211** and the storage battery module **212**.

[0261] Owing to the exchange between the storage battery module **211** and storage battery module **212**, the degrees of the degradation based on the layout are equalized. This results in the suppression of the local degradation of the storage battery modules **211**, **212**, and **213** and thus the extension of the life of the entire storage battery modules **211**, **212**, and **213**.

[0262] In a configuration in which a greater amount of adjustment current flows when the degree of degradation is lower, as shown in FIG. **7**, the power storage device **200** may check the degrees of degradation periodically and change the amounts of adjustment currents in accordance with the difference with the maximum degree of degradation. For example, when the storage battery module **212** is a most highly degraded storage battery module, the power storage device **200** may change the amount of the adjustment current flowing through the adjuster **261** in accordance with the difference in the degree of degradation between the storage battery module **212** and storage battery module **211**.

[0263] In discarding the storage battery modules **211**, **212**, and **213**, the power storage device **200** may perform a discharge using the second circuits passing through the adjusters **261**, **262**, and **263** until all the storage battery modules **211**, **212**, and **213** reach an empty capacity. At this time, the discharged power may be consumed by the adjusters **261**, **262**, and **263**. Thus, the storage battery modules **211**, **212**, and **213** can be discarded appropriately.

[0264] Similarly, in discarding the storage battery module **211**, the power storage device **200** may perform a discharge using the second circuits passing through the adjusters **611** to **617** until all the storage battery blocks **411** to **417** reach an empty capacity. Thus, the storage battery module **211** can be discarded appropriately.

[0265] When the charge state is higher than a predetermined value and the temperature is higher than a predetermined value, the power storage device **200** may discharge the storage battery modules **211**, **212**, and **213** using the second circuits passing through the adjusters **261**, **262**, and **263**. At this time, the discharged power may be consumed by the adjusters **261**, **262**, and **263**. Thus, the charge state is reduced, and the degradation is suppressed.

[0266] The power storage device **200** may automatically detect a high charge state and a high temperature using the detectors **231**, **232**, and **233** and then perform a discharge, or may perform a discharge in accordance with an instruction from outside. This operation can also be applied to the storage battery blocks **411** to **417** using the adjusters **611** to **617**.

[0267] As described above, multiple storage battery units are appropriately controlled by the power storage system and the like of the present disclosure.